NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

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THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the w Feen cents per copy. Annual subscription price, \$14. JOB PRINTING of every description, also Stereotyping and Engraving, neatly and promptly executed at th

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broom

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway opposite New York GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 B

GERMAN THALIA THEATRE, No. 514 Broadway.-

DODWORTH'S HALL. 806 Broadway. -- PROPESSOR HAL

BAN PRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 535 Broadway, could be Metropolitan Hotel—In their Ethiopian Entire British B FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, No. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—Bidwoarn's Ministrees.—Streeters. Ministrees. Ballads, Bunksques, &c. Sr. Gronge and THE DEADOR.

RELLY & LEON'S GREAT WESTERN MINSTRELS, 70 Broadway-In Them Song, Dances, Eccentricties, &c.-The Long and Shorf Strike.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERS.—COME OCALISH—NEGRO MINSTREEST BALLEY DIVERTISSEMENT C.—THE FOREST FIRST.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, sechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway-Is a Vaniery of Lit. Laughande Entertainments, Corps De Ballet. HOODENUS, OR BURLED ALIVE.

THEATRE COMIQUE, corner of Third avenue and Sarty Bret afreet.—A Vamery or Counc and Amusing Enter

MRS. P. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brookyin. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn -ETHIOPIAN MIN

BRAVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.—Etmophan

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

LECTURES WITH THE OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPS twice
daily. Hyan and Right Arm of Prober. Open from 3

A. M. III 10 P. M.

STUDIO BUILDING, 51 West Tenth street. - Mostan's New York, Monday, November 5, 1866.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

By the Atlantic cable we have a news report dated yes rday evening, November 4.

con von Beust has been appointed Minister of For Baron von Beust was at one time Prime Minister of of Saxony. It is said that he has strongly advised the Emperor to let Austria rest awails by keeping out of German complications, and especially by a speedy and cordial reconciliation with Hungary.

The King of Saxony has returned to Dresden A Venetian deputation has been received by Victor

manuel in Turin. The Beigian Minister of War has resigned.

By the steamship City of Paris at this port yesterday, we have interesting details of our cable telegrams to the Prussia waiches with much anxiety the agitation which

prevails in Russia, and which has become very violent, for a war with Austria, to be undertaken, it is thought, atory move on the part of the Czar, in an at

tempt to solve the Esstern question.

The Prince of Wales is to visit St. Petersburg on the occasion of the marriage of his stater-in-law, the Pringmar, to the heir apparent to the crown of Russia question of Maximilian's abdication is still can

rassed on the Continent.

The Empress of Moxico was still confined to her home

MISCFLLANEOUS.

Logal proceedings have at last been fully instituted against the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Bail-road Company on account of their infringement of the public rights by laying a track in Broadway, and an insen issued restraining them from using

the prohibited section of the route.

Rev. W. H. Boole, at the Thirty-seventh street M. E. church, delivered a stirring discourse last evening, on "The duty of the citizens of this city in reference obing election." The congregation was as an act of Christian duty, to vote for in order to have the excise liquor law age ses in the public school management and next Tuesday, as the only bulwark against despotism,

Charles B. Smyth addressed a targe congregation at Cooper Institute last night, on the sobject of "Marriage and Divorce." In the course of his remarks, the reverend gentleman said that the only penalty for edultery was the death of both the guily parties.

A sermen was preached last evening in the Seventh reet Methodist Episcopal church by Rev. Mr. Woodruff, in which he argued against allowing what he termed the rum interest to control the election, and showed that one of the candidates for Governor represents opposition to it, while the other is committed to sustain it

Rev. J. Edwin Brown, of Brooklyn, addressed the Young Men's Christian Mission at the Stanton street phurch y sterday, in which he called open his congrega tion to pray for the defeat of the democratic party which he said was obnexious to God. He exherted his hearers to vote for the other party.

The Rev. William Preston, of St. Ann's church (Roman Cathelie), addressed the congregation yesterday morning in reference to the Roman lean, and recom-mended that all his heavers contribute in proportion to poir means.

Walter Westcott, living at No. 430 Second avenue, was

to severely stabbed in the saloon at No. 443 First avenue, on Saturday night, that his entrails pretruded from the A party of four ruthans were implicated in the usualt, but made their escape and their names are un

Baltimore was quiet yenterday, nothing in connect with the versatious question of the Police Commissioners having transpired to excite the public mind. General Grant arrived in the city during the day, clothed with full powers to take any measures necessary to preserve the public peace. A writ of habean corpus for the re-tesse of the new Commissioners, who are still to jeit, will be issued to-day. Full reports of the speeches at orning's Herald. Threate of impreschment against be President were freely indulged in among the speakers. General Grant had a confidential interview with Minis er Romero, at his beadquarters in Washington, on Sat-irday morning. After the minister's departure a staff jouncil was called. Conjectures are that the subject of discussion was the Mexican question. General Sweeny will, it is understood, be immediately

General Sweeny will, it is understood, be immediately reinstated in his position in the army. He had an interview with the President yesterday.

The trial of James Drummond, one of the Fenian prisoners, will commence at Teropto to-day. Much distinction exists there over the discharge of Lumsien. Fenian meetings were held in Indianapolis, Milwaukee and classwhere on Saturday, when resolutions were adopted asking the Fresident's interference in favor of Armicond McMahor. ynctrond McMahon. Alexander B. Stophens has written a letter to a gentle-

n Georgia, in which he denies the statement that he man in Georgia, in whech is favor of the constitutional and his brother were in favor of the constitutional amendment, and says that the Legislature should re-

The Referm Agitation in Great Britain John Bright's Movemen

The reform movement in England steadily progresses. Demonstration follows demonstraion with astonishing regularity and success Never in England has any movement so thoroughly commanded the sympathy of the industrial section of the community. London, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool and Leeds have each had their opportunity and have each testified in favor of Reform in a manner too emphatic not to be understood. A great meeting took place in Glasgow on the 16th instant, at which Mr. Bright made a most earnest and stirring appeal to seventy thousand people, alluding to a time to come when scores of thousands of workingmen might find it necessary to demand further measures for the maintenance of their rights. Dublin, too is in high excitement at the advent of the great English tribune, and the demonstration at the grand banquet no doubt reminded the older inhabitants of the stirring times and the stormy eloquence of their own O'Connell. Mr. Bright on that occasion, urged upon the Irish people in strong language the application of vigorous measures for the remedy of all their grievances, and if they are wise they will obey him, and combine with his movement.

Our object, however, in referring to these strations now is not to show that the inerest taken in the reform question is deepening and widening, for that is patent to all; not to prove that the present agitation is certain to lead to great results, for that may now be taken for granted. We desire rather to call attention to a marked and peculiar feature of this movement—a feature which has not been sufficiently noticed, and which in certain quarters does not appear to be clearly understood No one who has intelligently observed this agitation since its commencement can have failed to perceive that it has been throughout entirely confined to the lower order of the people. The upper and middle classes have equally stood aloof from it. From neither the one nor the other has it derived either sympathy or support. With the exception of Mr. Mill and Colonel Dickson, who appeared in London, Mr. Schoffeld, Mr. Bright's colleague, who appeared at Birmingham, and Mr. Forster, who lent but a questionable assistance at Leeds, members of Parliament have given it no countenance. Some of them, not content with occupying a merely negative position, have openly expressed disapproval of the whole proceedings. Mayors and committees, too, in the different cities in which meetings have been held have been but respectful and submissive, not encouraging approving. Mr. Bright, who from first has been the central the movement, has no doubt, in conjunction with his satellites the Bealeses and the Joneses, exerted a powerful and quickening influence. But the influence has been felt and acknowledged only by the people. In this respect the present movement differs materially from the only two movements with which in recent times it can be comparedfrom the agitation which led to the passing of the first reform bill, and from that other and more recent agitation, which terminated in the repeal of the corn laws. Both these movements enlisted the sympathy and commanded the support of a large section of the upper, and almost the entire body of the middle classes.

Mr. Bright's reference to the land question in hi. Glasgow speech, showing that half of Scotland was owned by ten or twelve persons, indicates that he means a more radical reform than the previous measures contemplated, which only aimed at an increase of political power for certain classes. The reform of the land tenure points towards revolution. Therefore we need hardly ask the question-Why this difference of attitude the part of the pretended friends of the people? Why lend a helping hand to the people in the other reform movements, and stand aloof from the people now? We are famillar with the answer which they themselves would give to these questions. But the true answer is different and not difficult to find Their own class interests identified them with the nearly then. Their own class into separate them from the people new. The first reform bill bad for its object less the enfranchisement of the people than the enfranchisement of the middle class; and the liberal section of the aristocracy who were identified with a particular line of policy felt themselves hampered without their support. The repeal of the corn laws, it was believed, would give a fresh impetus to trade and enhance the value of property. Hence their sympathy and cooperation then. But it is difficult for them to see how such an extension of the franchise and alteration in the legislation regulating the tenure of land as Mr. Bright demands, can have any other effect than to narrow the range and diminish the weight of their influence. Hence their indifference and callousness now.

Looked at from this point of view, the sent political agitation in England will not be found to be robbed of any of its interest. The relations of the different parties will be more clearly seen. The causes which led to the defeat of the late reform bill and which have produced the present excitement will be better understood. The agitation is not likely soon to be ended. Much will depend on the course which Mr. Disraeli may adopt on the opening of Parliament. He has ability and daring enough to inaugurate a new era in his country's history, and we shall not be surprised if he prove himself a better friend of the people than many of the so-called liberals. In any case it is for the people to maintain with firmness the attitude they have assumed. We have no desire to see the House of Commons besieged; for the moment intimidation begins just and faithful legislation ceases. Let them only wait with calmness and with dignity, and the hour of their triumph cannot be far distant.

THE STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION:- The people should not forget that there is a very important issue to be decided at the polls tomorrow besides the election of the State, county and Congressional tickets. Voters will be called upon to decide for or against a convention to amend the State constitution. No one should deposit a vote for his favorite candidates without also voting "Yes" on the Constitutional Convention. It is of more importance to the interests of the city that we should The British brig Pormosa, from Porto Rico for Boston, with molesses, collided on the 2d last with the brig America and was sunk. All hands were sayed.

After in Boston on Saturday night destroyed Y for all the property of the state of buildings in the rear of story granite from block of buildings in the rear of the problem street and stretching from Hawley to Arch.

Governor may appoint the Mayor and that of Governor may appoint the Mayor and that of the control of the problem street and st

cial appoint his own subordinates. Then we shall have one responsible power to look to, and not, as now, some dozen irrespon-sible departments, called a city government We want also the abolition of an elective judiciary, in order to insure an honest administration of the laws. The judges should be appointed by the Governor, to serve for life or during good behavior, as the judges of the United States Supreme Court are appointed by the Executive. If we can secure an intelligent convention the State constitution will be re modelled so as to carry out these measures and then we shall have a firm, efficient and honest municipal government and incorruptible judges. Every voter should think of this at the polls to-morrow, and cast his vote for the State Constitutional Convention.

The State Elections of To-Morrow-The Great

Elections embracing the choice of ninety-one nembers of Congress take place in the following named States to-morrow :- Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Maryland, Delaware and Nevada. The representation of these States in the present Congress stands seventy republicans to twenty-one democrats. The seven States in which the elections have been held have returned sixty republicans to twelve democrats, which is two or three better for the republicans than their returns by certificate to the present Congress. Including Tennessee-admitted at the close of the last session on the ratification of the pending constitutional amendment—the present House of Representatives is thus constituted :-

Republican majority..... It will thus be seen that the republicans, as the House now stands, have a surplus of twentyone members beyond the two-thirds vote required to pass a bill over the President's veto. and that thus far in the elections for the next Congress no impression has been made upon this majority. All hopes therefore in the elections to-morrow and in the two or three small New England States which elect next spring of sufficient democratic gains to get beyond a one-third vote in the House are apparently gone. Indeed, excepting in Maryland, the chances of gains are all the other way. We think, in short, that it may be safely assumed that the republican ascendency in the next Congress will be substantially the same as in the present Congress, and that so there will be a two-thirds vote in both houses in favor of the constitutional amendment of Congress to the end of President Johnson's term of office.

This amendment is the great issue upon which the republicans have carried the September and October elections by such decisive majorities as to astonish even themselves, and the same issue, from Mascachusetts to Nevada, will culminate, from all present appearances, in similar results to-morrow. In this State the democrats appear to have abandoned the idea of any effective impression upon Congress, and seem to be directing all their efforts to the election of Mr. Hoffman, their candidate for Governor. Upon an aggregate popular vote of seven hundred and thirty thousand eight hundred and forty-one, Fenton's majority in 1864 was only eight thousand three hundred and thirteen-a very close fight on so large a total vote. But General McClellan, in New York in 1864, was stronger than the democratic party, while, strange as the fact may appear, the vote for Governor shows that President Lincoln did not poll the full republican strength in that contest. He was still behind his party, notwithstanding his great popularity from his approved honosty and fidelity and his emancipation proclamations. The independent Fremont movement at Cleveland, though abandoned with President Lincoln's renomination at Baltimore, bad still left its impression among the advanced

anti-slavery elements of this and other States. Now all this is done away with, and the New York republican majority to be overcome by Mr. Hoffman is not Fenton's eight thousand majority of 1864, but Barlow's twenty-seven great national issue of the constitutional amendments has consolidated the Union party elements of the war, while the important local Issue of our Corporation "ring," without giving strength to Hoffman in this city, will be apt to tell heavily against him throughout the State. It is the fight of the "ring" against the city and State, and therefore we shall not be surprised in the least if most conspicuous and decisive among the results of to-morrow's elections shall be the defeat of the Tammany rump and the "ring."

SPLUTTERINGS OF THE BIG BOTTLED-UP GENE-RAL .- The distinguished here whom Massachusetts supplied to the late war, and who is still in active service and good pay (\$250 per day, with commissary allowances) as a hired political orator, made a splendid exhibition of his qualities on Saturday afternoon last in an open air matinde which took place in front of the City Hall, and which almost equalled in indecency another matinee going on at the same time higher up Broadway. It seems that the spectators in the City Hall Park had some prejudice against him as one of the principal performers, arising out of an unpopular part that he played in New Orleans a few years ago: and that prejudice found expression in grouns and hisses, uncomplimentary remarks, and a constant allusion to "spoons." The General, although famed as a military bottler, could not keep his rage bottled up, but itspluttered over in a way that was far from dignified or becoming. He longed for an opportunity of "clearing out" the good-tempered crowd before him with grape shot or at the point of the bayonet. He denounced the people who would not listen to him as "organized thieves," "systematic plunderers," "baby murderers," "men of the Five Points," "bullies of the bawdy houses," "thieves of the lobby," and "burglars of the

All very nice language indeed! Very mode rate, genteel expressions to apply to citisens of New York who had the bad taste not to be admirers of Benjamin F. Butler! The moderation of the people whom be thus culogized is evident from the fact that their violence went no further than to furnish him with a good-sized apple, which, though not offered in the most polite manner, he accepted and disposed of. Perhaps they did not bear the choicest of the epithets which he flung in their teeth, and that their moderation was owing to that circumstance. However that may be, it is worthy

Points" who would not give a hearing to this distinguished gentleman did give a pa polite and orderly hearing to Mr. H Greeley and other speakers. This shows at least that these "burglars of the Tombs" had some judgment and discretion, and It may be that their intense antipathy to the General may be traced to the old proverb that "two of

Vagaries About Our Financial Condition and a Revulsion.

Some of the newspapers, and those chiefly of

the radical stripe, seem to delight in shewing their crude and absurd theories about the financial condition of the country and in predicting a revulsion and all sorts of evils. Like Dr. Sangrado, they have one remedy for all ills, not knowing whether it will kill or cure. In fact, in their ignorance and insane desire to be doctoring, they create imaginary diseases where there is perfect health. Immediate resumption of specie payments is their panacea. They see the country in the full tide of prosperity, legitimate enterprise and business active and progressing, labor universally employed and well rewarded, the productions of the country greatly increasing, the revenue of the government immense and vet no one distressed by the burden of taxation, the reserve of gold enormous and the national debt being greatly and rapidly reduced; they see all this, and still say we are in a ruinous condition, and that a fearful revulsion is coming. They assert that this is all artificial, and that we are in a very unhealthy state, like a person in a high fever. Are the railroads which we build, the mines that are worked, the manufactories that are set going, the lands that are opened to cultivation, and the general productive enterprise of the country artificial? Are not all these substantial improvements and an increase of the national wealth? And what has produced this result but the abundance of money? But in order to make us more prosperous these crazy theorists would take away the very means of our prosperity. They would shut up the manufactories, stop the construction of railroads, arrest the plough and close up the mines by taking away the money which sets them all going. They would reduce our present circulating medium to degree that would paralyze all business and bring about that revulsion which they hav. been long predicting for the purpose of forcing specie payments.

As to a general revulsion under the present state of things, with an abundant paper money currency, that cannot take place. Overtrading or excessive speculations may cause some failures and breaking up of companies and individuals. These occur in specie paying times as well as when specie is not the circulating medium; but a general revulsion cannot occur, because there will be no drain of the currency from the country nor hoarding of it. This is the lifeblood of home trade, and while it flows in sufficient volume people will have means and business in general must be active. The want of money creates revulsions, not the abundance of it. True, there is a healthy limit beyond which it is not safe to go, and the volume of circulation should be kept steady, increasing only in proportion with the progress of business and national wealth. The question with us is simply what is the limit and how is the circulation to be regulated according to that. If the business of the be conducted upon a circulacountry tion of eight or nine bundred millions, and we reduce that to four, five or six hundred millions, in order to force specie payments, what would be the consequence? Would it not reduce the means of all except the very rich bondholders? Would it not necessarily paralyze industry? Would it not create a fearful revulsion? We are not without examples in history to show that this would be the case : besides, it is so plain a matter that any man with ordinary common sense can understand it. We are doing well enough, and there is no fear of a revulsion. We ought to be careful not to throw away this valuable experience for the absord and dangerous theories of ignorant writers and bullion speculators.

forcing specie payments call upon the government to part with its gold, which tends to inspire confidence in our ability to pay in specie. Open your vaults, they say, and let out this reserve for the benefit of commerce and to reduce the premium on gold. That is to say, in reality, for the benefit of the gold speculators, the Bank of England and the foreign bullion traders. We do not say that there should not be some limit to the amount government should hold; but it is wise and healthful to keep a large reserve. We have had some experience in the government parting with its gold and we know what effect would be produced again. Temporarily gold might decline, but the premium would soon go up again. A large stream would flow to Europe, and we should be left as poor in the precious metal as ever. The great mistake made is in regarding gold as anything else than an article of trade. It is not our money, and it is not necessary for our welfare or prosperity that it should be. The Bank of England and the great foreign capitalists could draw away the gold, and if that were our only money they could bring on a revulsion or help to bring on one at any time : but they will not draw away the currency. They cannot make this money scarce and hold as at their mercy. Let us keep the volume of our present circulation steady, then we shall grow up to the specie standard, and our trade, home business and the value of our property will not be at the mercy of speculators and capitalists here or abroad.

The Russo-Greman Alliance.—There seems to be no longer any doubt that the reported alliance between Russia and Prussia has been consummated. The Paris journals speak positively on the subject, and the fact is further confirmed by an imperial ukase raising the military and naval forces of Russia to their full strength. Leaving Germany to protect his European frontier, the Emperor Alexander can now prosecute in security his designs in the East. The insurrection in Candla, fomented as we know it to have been by Russian emissariles, was but the inauguration of a movement which will now assume the character of a forcible interference and subsequent invasion of the Ottoman territory. Prussia, on her side, and subsequent invasion of the Uttoman territory. Prussia, on her side, and subsequent invasion of foot or by wheeled conveyances, and that the danger of fixed interior process are provided to the conveyance of the same at that point interference and subsequent invasion of the Ottoman territory. Prussia, on her side, and subsequent invasion of foot or by wheeled conveyances, and that the danger of continue so to be public, and subsequent invasion of the Ottoman territory. Prussia, on her side, and subsequent invasion of the Ottoman territory. Prussia, on her side, and subsequent invasion of the Ottoman territory. Prussia, on her side, and subsequent invasion of the Ottoman territory. Prussia, on her side, and subsequent invasion of the Ottoman territory. Prussia, on her side, and subsequent invasion of the ottoman territory, the ottoman territory in the design of the ottoman territory. Prussia, on her side, and subsequent invasion of the ottoman territory. Prussia, on her side, and subsequences, and that the danger of contract of the citiz contract of the c THE RUSSO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.—There seems tion between France and Austria, and perhaps Italy, is in this alliance.

There have been indications of late which

of remark that these same "men of the Five prove that active efforts were being made to

bring about such an approximation of intere and of these the most significant is the contem-plated marriage of Prince Humbert with an Austrian Archduchess. One thing is certain that after being so cleverly outmanceuvre and failed by Bismarck in the German complication, Napoleon will not rest quiet until he has paid him back for the mortification it has caused him. The promised support of France is the only rational solution that can be offered of the fact that, though exhausted by the struggle through which she has just passed, Austria is reorganizing and ening her army, and to all appearance actively preparing for another war. It may ted that after what Italy has gained by Prussian assistance she would be likely to enter into such a combination. Italian statesman ship has never been remarkable for its good faith or consistency, and we think it quite prob able that for the price of the consent of France and Austria to the expulsion of the Pope from Rome Italy would turn the cold shoulder on her late ally, and even take up arms against her. She might seek an excuse for her conduct in the fact that but for her assistance Prussia could not have undertaken the war with Austria, and would therefore argue that as the obligations were mutual, no debt of gratitude remained to be discharged. As yet we have no positive ground for this idea; but it seems to us that to complete the unity of their gevernment, and to rid themselves of eccle siastical domination, the Italians will willingly embrace any chance of doing so that is offered them. There is no other way in which they can get rid of the objections of Napoleon, or rather Eugénie (for it is her feeling that prevalis in the matter), to the expulsion of the Pope. In a general war, in which the interests of all the great Powers will be involved, but little attention will be paid to an event for which the Catholic world, and even the Holy Father himself, are pretty well prepared.

Such, we believe, are the probabilities into which events are now shaping themselves in Europe. We never felt that the conclusion of the war in Germany offered a prospect of permanent peace. The indications that are crowding on us show that the doubt was not only well founded, but that the realization of its enxieties is closer at hand than any one anticipated.

CONTEMPLATED FRAUD ON REGISTER.-It to reported that an attempt is to be made to defeat Charles G. Halpine for Register by eirculating ballots with Miles O'Reilly's namethat being only the name adopted by General Halpine in his songs in glory of the soldiers and the Fenians and the independence of Ireland, of all of which themes General Halpine is the eloquent champion. If such a traud should be successful in defeating General Halpine the Legislature would not be long in remedy ing the traud, and Fernando Wood's candidate would not find his office worth two months purchase. Let the friends of Charles G. Halpine look to their ballots, and vote to defeat the corrupt bargain between Fernande and the Tommany rump.

THE BROADWAY RAILROAD INJUNCTION.

Legal Proceedings.-The Judge's Order Serve

Upon the President of the Dry Dock Rail-rend-Linbility of the Company for Con-tempt-Allidavits in the Case, &c.

The Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad
Company was on Saturday night server with an order
of injunction, restraining them from running their cars over the newly laid portion of the route extending from street The track is an extension of the company's line from its former terminus near Ann street, creasing Broad-way diagonally; and passing through Dey street con nects with the line running through Washington stree to the Cortlandt street ferry. The operation of laying the rails was commenced on Sati evening, October 27, and (on this point need be little autonishment, when it is sidered that "the glicut night" is the time u selected for most hiegal transactions. On Sunday cars passed over the new route, and the Br Broadway intersected by it has always been know the most crowded part of the great thoroughfare; about from the I legality of the act, the directors day ayed a remarkable inch of consideration for the lic welfare and convenience in thus obstructing much greater degree that very section of the attrest which a bridge is to be created for pedestrians, but designed from the consideration of the continued for the section of the section. But, strange to say, these same advocates of

been allowed to traverse the interested person in the roate.

Attention has been called to the neckanes in nearly every day's issue of the Herann since the line was loid, and it is gratifying to know that at last the public will in sit probability soon be relieved of a glaving cvil, and at the same time justified in restring a high-handed entron-timent on their rights. John H. Martisdale, Afterney Genemi of the State, fired the injunction on behalf of the people, and within two hours thereafter it was served on an officer of the company, at his residence in Harlom. Subjoined will be found a correct copy of the order of injunction, and also of the sindayits upon which the order was sentled.—

It is endered that the Dry Dock Reat Brought and Battery Rathread Company the defendants in this tion, their and each of their agents, emisloyes, sterrers, servants, site all and every person calming under thee acting by their employment, authority or direction, because they have by are absolutely engined and restrained positing any car or ears for the transportantes of masses person in amount emission from Perk row, at or may the distribution of the Section of the S core, or in any other manner whatever, and from deling any other set or thing in said eigens, (Frandway) tending to en-cumber the same or to obstruct the free and common use thereof as the same has been herefore enjoyed, and for a violation of this injunction the said defendants will be liable to the possibly therefor prescribed by law. JOS, SITHERILAND, Juntice Superime Court. New Yors, Nov. 2, 182.

JON. a THEREMAND, Justice Expresse Court.

New Yors, Nov. 2, 18-3.

APPROXETS IN THE CARE.

The people of the above New York on The trey Dook, East Remotiven and Pastices Multicond Congruen.—Congruent Chanter of New York, Increase Multicond Congruen.—Congruent Chanter of New York, Thereon Leave and Williamy Hallers in the star of New York, Thereon Leave and Williamy Hallers in the star of New York, Thereon Leave and Williamy Hallers in the star of New York, Thereon Leave and Williamy Hallers of said depose that during Stunday, October 28, 1886, and now leave past, a number of persons, suppleyed by the defundants above mangal, as decoments have been frommed and believe to be true, were actively engaged in taking up the prevance in the problem of Hreadway, and Fulbon street on the westerly side of Broadway, and the Tablon street on the westerly side of Broadway, and with the Computer of the Conference neet, and also with the dimensions of ordinary city d that the estaments in said complaint and the meas onts therein given of the width of Broadway and Fu reet at their junction aforquald, and of the with of the

Washington. General Grant has at last—most probably p ions from the President—taken up the Mexic

oncorned. On Saturday merning he invited ero, the Mexican Minister, to a confidential at his headquarters, which meeting took pla view at his need quarters, which meeting took p lasted for some time. After Senor Romero's there was a staff meeting. What connection or may not have had with Mexican business the Morican question has been reopened with Frame but that it remains just where the last published and from Druya de Lhuys to Mr. Seward placed it. To government is waiting to see how the French act up the first of the coming year. If at that time it is that there is any bad faith exhibited or a tendence duplicity, then such action will be forciby recommenwill insure our feelings and interests to be reap President Juarez has written a letter in which he ing to a cosion of the Northern States of Mexico to the United States. Furthermore, it is well known the some three years age Don Jose Domingo Carte came to this city and proposed, before the Executive, the annexation to the United States of the State of Chibse hua and States of Mexico on the Pacific as he said, to free them from French interven that Juarez instructed Senor Penero to officially d

The President and the Consti Politicians of various ways of thinking are cl canvassing what the President may or may not do on the subject of the constitutional amendment with the meeting of Congress, and the general remark which the make is, "We will not be surprised to find him heading off the vindictive resentment of Congress by

General Sweepy Has an Interview President.

General Thomas W. Swoony had an interview with the President this evening. It is understood General Sweeny will be in

former rank in the regular army.

The general preparations made prior to the meeting of The general preparations made placed to the congress are going on. Boarding housekeepers and cohers are expecting a rich harvest this year, thinking others are expecting a rich harvest of the President will that the anticipated impeachment of the President will have a tendency to bring to this city a large number of people, and, looking to that end, have increased that prices to a much higher rate than formerly charged to

No Change in the French Embassy. The report in the foreign telegrams that there has been a change in the French Embassy here is entirely incorrect. Court Montholon performs the duties Ambassador of the Emperor of the French as usual, The United States Blarshal at New Orlean Cuthbert Bullitt, of New Orleans, arrived in the

to-day for the purpose of substantiating the cha made by him against Colonel McKee, recently appol United States Marshal at New Orleans in his stead, The Recent Cherokee Land Sale.

Goneral Thomas Ewing, Jr., counsel for the Cherokee
Indians in the late treaty made between that tribe and
the United States, and who protested against the sale of

the Cherokee neutral lands by the Secretary of the in terior, has written a reply to Mr. Harlan's recent lette defending his (Mr. Harian's) action in the matter. Negro Recruiting Going On Briskly.

ity is going on briskly.

THE FENIANS.

Much Disastisfaction Over the Discharge of Lumsden—The Catholics Boldly Assert that & was the Result of Religious Belief, &c.

of Lumrden. The Catholics of the city assert boldly that Lumeden was discharged on religious grounds, and that the evidence against him was strouger than that ag McMahon. The Hon. B. Delerany, of Montreal, it opply for admission for practice in Toronto, on

of the Penians. He has been ongaged to defend the presoners confined at Montreal.

The Rev. Mr. Lunsdon and wife, accompanied by Hen. F. Blake, attended service in the morning at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Rev. Bishop Cox officiating. Publishes were offered for the deliverance of the prisoner from extraordinary peril. The trial of James Drummand commences at twoive to-morrow.

Meeting in Indianapolis Resolutions Breath-ing Defiance and Threatening Fearful Re-venge Passed.

The Fenian meeting in Warmouth Half last night was thinly attended. Resolutions breathing defiance and threatening fearful revenge in case the Canada prisoners are banged were passed. The City Council passed lutious sympathizing with the Fentans end sekir President to interfere in behalf of the prisonen held in Canada.

The Feeling in Milwaukee, Wis. Large Meeting of trish Citizens in Behalf of the Convicted Feelinns in Canada, &c.

Milwaukes, Nov. 3, 1896.

A large and suthusiastic meeting of Irish American

chizens met at the City Hall this evening and adopted stations requesting President Johnson to use all law ful means in his power to obtain the release of R. R. Lynch and other Fenian prisoners now in the hands of the Canadian government. Species were made by Governor Fairchild, Hon. James S. Brown, Matthew H. Carponter and others. There is a determination to leave no means untried to obtain the surrender of Lynch and McMahon.

Wolfe Tone Circle of Norwalk, Conn. Stire ring Resolutions. Nonwicz, Conn., Nov. 4, 1866.

At an enthusiastic meeting of the Wolfe Tone Grain cing the literality of the conviction of Lynch and Mc Mahon, and pledging the circle to raise one hund men to avenge their lives.

DESTRUCTIVE PIRE IN BOSTON.

SPECIAL TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The Loss Estimated at Nearly Half a Million Bosyon, Nov. 4, 1568.

One of the most destructive conflagrations in this city for a long time, occurred at about midnight last night, by which property to the amount of nearly half a mill-lion dellars was desiroyed. The fire broke out in one of the targe grapite blocks on Franklin street, where are located many of the leading wholesale dry goods houses in the city. It was first discovered abortly before midnight, raged with great flerceness until long after daylight originated in the third story of No. 48, occupied by Alleu, Lane & Co., wholesale dealers in dry goods, wood-lens, clicioths, &c. This firm occupied the three upper hand a very large and valuable stock. Mesers. F. F. Wheelock & Co. occupied the ground floor of No. 41 as a Franch goods store. The upper stories of Nos. 45, 42 and 49 were occupied by Danny, Rice & Co., dealers its American goods, and the first floor and basement were eccupied by E. A. Toffie & Co., importers of wootlong goods, &c., and J. C. Howe & Co. and other dry goods, &c., and J. C. Howe & Co. and other dry goods, &c., and J. C. Howe & Co. and the first soccupied portions of the burned building.

Allth, Lame & Co. and F. F. Wheelock & Co. were the heaviest losers of any of the merchants. The loss of Allen, Lame & Co. will amount to \$110,000. On this they have an insurance of about \$50,000. F. F. Wheelock & Co. a loss is by water only, but quite heavy. They six lisered for \$50,000 in policies in New York offices. R. O. Tuffie & Co. suffer a beavy loss mainly by water, but are fully saved by insurance. The building comprising Nos. 41 and 43 ware swited by I. Blies Standish, a prominent merchant of this city. It was damaged to the extent of \$15,000. The building including Nos. 45, 47 and 40, was owned by the corporation of Harvard Cohege. This was damaged to the extent of \$1,000 or thereshouts. The building comprising Nos. 51 and 59 was owned, by the Wigneworth holrs, the proprietors of a quantity of property of this kind. The damage on this will be account of \$1,000 or thereshouts. The building comprising Nos. 51 and 59 was owned, by the Wigneworth holrs, the proprietors of a quantity of property of this kind. The damage on this will be a complete the proprietors of a quantity of property of this kind. The damage on this Whoelock & Co. occupied the ground floor of No. 41 as a